

## HEBRUS CURTIS ANTEDATES NAEOGEUS LAPORTE

(Hemiptera, Hebridae)

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There has been some question as to the priority of the generic names, *Hebrus* Curtis and *Naeogeus* Laporte, also as to their synonymy and the name to be applied to the family. Kirkaldy (Entomologist, 1900, p. 241), assuming that Laporte's work antedated that of Curtis cited *Hebrus* in synonymy and on the basis of the oldest included genus proposed for the group the family name *Naeogetidae*. That the haplotype of *Naeogeus* (*erythrocephalus* Laporte) was congeneric with the haplotype of *Hebrus* (*pusillus* Fallen) had already been suggested by Spinola (Essai Hemip., p. 223, 1840) and Fieber (Europ. Hemip., p. 104, 1860). Horvath, however, was inclined to doubt that *Hebrus pusillus* Fallen and *Naeogeus erythrocephalus* were congeneric and based the family name more logically on its type genus—the type genus having been established by Fieber's use of *Hebroidea*\* in 1851. Now, if *erythrocephalus* and *pusillus* are congeneric, as modern hemipterists are agreed (actually most workers consider *erythrocephalus* Laporte as only a variety of the older *pusillus* Fallen), and if Laporte's paper antedates Curtis's as all recent bibliographies indicate, then the genus name *Naeogeus* will have to hold and the family name will be *Naeogetidae*.

However, abundant evidence has been presented (China, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 19:114, 1927) to show that the paper by John Curtis, entitled "Characters of some undescribed Genera and Species indicated in the Guide to an Arrangement of British Insects," in which the genus *Hebrus* was established, was in print prior to January 10, 1833.

It now seems equally evident that Laporte's Essai, in which *Naeogeus* is established, did not appear in 1832 as is cited by most present-day hemipterists, but instead actually was not in print in its entirety until after April, 1833 (see Harris, *The date of publication of Laporte's Essai*, to follow in the next issue.) By reason of this, *Hebrus* Curtis, 1833, takes precedence over *Naeogeus* Laporte, 1833, and the name of the family of this group of bugs will be *Hebridae*.

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\* Horvath failed to indicate the use of *Hebrides* by Amyot and Serville in 1843.

## TWO NEW CENTIPEDES FROM THE CHILIBRILLO CAVES, PANAMA

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The present article contains descriptions of two new centipeds, one in the family Scutigerae, the other in the Otostigmidae. The types of these species were collected in the Chilibrillo Caves, near Buenos Aires, Panama, by Mr. Kenneth W. Cooper through whose courtesy I have had the privilege of studying them. The types are in the author's collection at the University of Utah.

### *Pselliodes harveyi* Chamberlin, new species

Having the general markings and appearance of *P. nigrovittata* (Meinert), the type locality for which is also Panama. It differs, however, clearly in the details of coloration. The median yellow stripe with lateral borders lighter yellow or almost white; a band on side of stoma but not extending in front of saddle distinctly orange in color; no black spot on saddle. A light sub-marginal yellow stripe on each side of this band interrupted near middle and not extending over caudal portion of plate.

Femora with dark annuli widely interrupted above and only the distal one complete below; the succeeding article dark at ends and with two broad complete dark annuli. Tibiae dark except for a narrow yellow annulus at end of about first third and one at distal end. Tarsi dark with light annuli except distal portion which is entirely yellow. First flagellum of antenna composed of about 57, mostly rather long, articles; the second flagellum of about 325 articles. First tarsal division of fourth legs composed of 12 articles, the second of 35 or 36. First division of tarsus of eighth legs composed of 8 articles, the second of 35.

Claws of gonopods of female more than twice the length of the consolidated base; claw angled on mesal side near middle, the angle bearing 4 or 5 stout spiniform setae. Tergite of genital segment strongly narrowed caudad and narrowly rounded at caudal end; subdensely setose above.

Length, about 20 mm.

Locality. Panama: Buenos Aires, Chilibrillo Cave A, on walls of main chamber. One female taken January 15, 1941, by K. W. Cooper. This species is dedicated to Professor E. Newton Harvey of Princeton University.

This is a much smaller and more graceful species than *P. cavicola* (Chamberlin), the type of which was taken in Guacharo Cave on Trinidad Island.

*Otostigmus cooperi* Chamberlin, new species

In the preserved holotype the dorsum is olive green with sides and legs a lighter green. The smaller paratype is described by Mr. Cooper as having been in life, "a superbly rich metallic purple with orange-red legs." As preserved it still retains a purple tinge but the legs are green as in the larger specimen.

Head appearing smooth and shining, under the lens showing shallow, scattered punctate antennae consisting of 17 articles of which the first two have the basal fourth (or less of the third) glabrous and shining.

First two dorsal plates nearly smooth but plates from third onward densely finely granular or scabrous. In the middle and posterior region the plates present a distinctly elevated median longitudinal ridge with a pair of similar ridges each side of it, with the surface ectad of the ridges on each side strongly wrinkled. In the more anterior region the ridges are still distinctly but less strongly developed but are not evident on the first two plates. The plates of the posterior region have the lateral margins elevated and rounded, the limiting furrows not sharply impressed, the margins less distinctly set off in the middle region and more or less vague and irregular on the most anterior plates.

Anal scutum with caudal margin obtusely angular; dorsal surface with a wide median longitudinal furrow which is divided anteriorly by a median ridge; lateral margins sharply elevated. Ventral plates without paired sulci; at middle of plate with a pair of shallow depressions. Last ventral plate narrowed caudad, the caudal margin weakly incurved; a median longitudinal furrow. Pseudopleurae rounded behind, entirely without processes or spines.

Tarsi of first three pairs of legs with two spines, those of fourth to twentieth with spine single. Femora of anal legs in female smooth, entirely lacking in spines.

Length of holotype, 95 mm.

Locality. Panama: In Chilibrillo Cave A at Buenos Aires. Two specimens taken January 18, 1941, on walls of main chamber. Reported by Mr. Kenneth W. Cooper as feeding on a "huge *Blaberus* nymph." Differs from *O. scabricaudus* (H. and S.) in the conspicuous dorsal ridges, larger size, green instead of yellow legs, etc. It is named for the collector.